forms include seasonal and some altitudinal forms, most dwarfs, almost all aberrations and "transition forms," injured specimens, chrysalis burns and the like which may appear in collections and whose latinized and formally validated names are appearing in greater and greater numbers. Hundreds of names have appeared for "transition forms," individuals supposedly forecasting or reminiscent of fashions in butterfly attire but as shown by numerous investigators actually freaks easily produced in the laboratory and having no genetic significance. (Feldotto[2] and Prochnow.[3])

As far as the formal scientific nomenclature, subject to the established nomenclatorial code, is concerned, these forms should be disregarded. They can properly be recorded in some other way. The junior author, as a student of the Lepidoptera, pleads with his colleagues to abandon the orgy of indiscriminate naming, to straighten out the synonymic lists by discarding superfluous names and to spare the butterflies the nomenclatorial disrepute arising from the situation that is developing. And the senior author, not at all interested in butterflies beyond being amused by the vagaries of their devotees, clings to the hope that systematic workers in other fields may eventually escape from the fog that envelopes much of their work and develop a system more soundly grounded upon biological knowledge and less concerned with the validation of names.

A New Species of Anomiopsyllus from Montana (Siphonaptera)

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Material recently placed at our disposal through the kindness of Drs. Adolph Rumreich and Carroll Fox, together with specimens of a hitherto undescribed species which have been in our collection for some time, enables us to give the following notes on the species of *Siphonaptera* which constitute the Nearctic genus *Anomiopsyllus* Baker, 1904.

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[2] Feldotto, W.—*Archiv für Entwicklungs—Mechanik der Organismen,* Bd. 128, pp. 299-341. 1933.

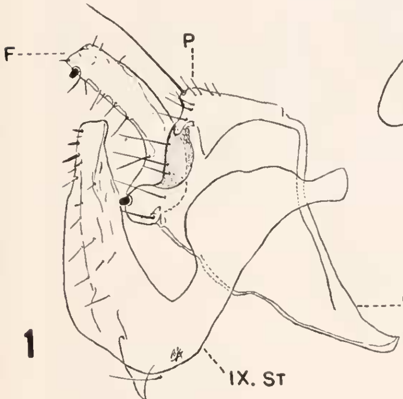
[3] Prochnow, O.—Schröder's *Handbuch der Entomologie,* Bd. 2, pp. 430-572. 1929.

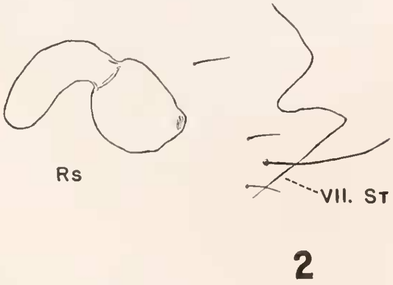
Anomiopsyllus montanus spec. nov. (figs. 1-2).

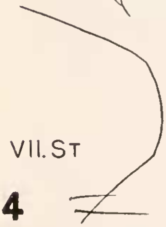
Anomiopsyllus nudatus Dunn & Parker, 1923 (nec Baker, err. determ.), Public Health Repts., v. 38 (47), 2774, 2775 (Canyon Creek, W. of Hamilton, Mont., on *Bubo virginianus occidentalis*).

Distinguished from *A. nudatus* (Baker, 1898) and *A. falsicalifornicus* Fox, 1929, by the modified abdominal segments.

♂. 1st abdominal tergite with 7 apical teeth on the 2 sides together. Exopodite F (fig. 1) finger-like, of nearly even width, the truncated apex directed posteriorly. On posterior margin, a small, subapical, bluntly rounded spiniform. Below the spiniform a row of 6 weak bristles in the apical half. At the insertion of exopodite on the postero-ventral angle of clasper another spiniform, above this a single bristle in the basal half. Process P of clasper shorter than in *A. nudatus*, its posterior margin incurved for a short distance below apex. Apical bristle







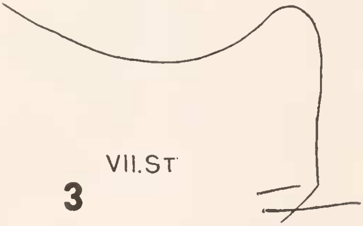


Fig. 1.—Genitalia of *Anomiopsyllus montanus* n. sp., ♂. F Exopodite, IX. St. Ninth sternite, M Manubrium, P Immovable process.

Fig. 2.—*Anomiopsyllus montanus* n. sp., ♀. Rs Receptaculum seminis, VII. St. Seventh sternite.

Fig. 3.—Seventh sternite of *Anomiopsyllus nudatus*, ♀.

Fig. 4.—Seventh sternite of *Anomiopsyllus falsicalifornicus*, ♀.

of process P not so long as antepygidial bristle. A row of 8 (including acetabular) bristles on posterior margin of clasper, the upper 3 somewhat submarginal. In addition, 3 or 4 bristles on dorsal margin anterior to apical bristle. Horizontal arm of IX sternite broadest below middle, narrowing toward apex, the anterior margin membranous in the apical half. On posterior margin below truncated apex, 3 stout and several weak bristles. Vertical arm of IX sternite of same general shape as in *A. nudatus*, but the apex more dilated.

♀. Differs from the other known species of the genus as follows: Maxillae not pointed at apex. VII sternite (fig. 2) with a sinus of medium depth, the lobes of about equal length, the lower more pointed than upper. Head of spermatheca subglobular, slightly flattened on one side, shorter than tail; tail more strongly ventricose. Anal sternite angulate ventrally.

Holotype (♂) and *allotype* (♀) Nat. Inst. Health Cat. No. 11984, are two of the eight specimens recorded by Dunn & Parker, *loc. cit.*

ANOMIOPSYLLUS NUDATUS (Baker, 1898) (fig. 3).

Typhlopsylla nudata Baker, 1898, J. N. Y. Ent. Soc., v. 6(1), 56 (♀, Tucson, Ariz., on *Neotoma albigula*).

Anomiopsyllus nudatus (Baker); Baker, 1904, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., v. 27(1361), 426 (♀); Fox, 1914, Hyg. Lab. Bull. No. 97, pl. 19, fig. 53(spermatheca); Jord. & Roths., 1915, Ectopar., v. 1(1), 45, fig. 48 (♂).

Anomiopsyllus californicus Baker, 1904, Invert. Pacifica, v. 1, 39-40 (♀, Claremont, Calif., on *Spilogale phenax*); Jord. & Roths., 1915, Ectopar., v. 1(1), 45 (= *nudatus*).

♀. The VII abdominal sternite not having been illustrated, we take the opportunity of giving a figure of that sclerite for comparison. The figure, prepared in collaboration with Dr. H. E. Ewing, is based on the type specimen in the U. S. Nat. Mus. The dorsal margin of the segment is strongly incurved, with the posterior dorsal angle evenly rounded; posterior margin almost straight.

ANOMIOPSYLLUS FALSICALIFORNICUS Fox, 1929 (fig. 4).

Anomiopsyllus californicus Fox, 1926 (nec Baker, err. determ.), Pan-Pacific Ent., v. 2(4), 183-184, figs. 5, 9 (♂ ♀, Los Angeles Co., Calif.); Wagner, 1930, Mag. d. Parasitol., v. 1, 135, pl. 12, fig. 76 (♂).

Anomiopsyllus falsicalifornicus Fox, 1929, ENT. NEWS, v. 40 (7), 218 (♂ ♀).

♀. We figure the outline of the VII sternite from a paratype kindly loaned by Dr. Carroll Fox. The sclerite (fig. 4) is produced into a broad lobe, evenly rounded posteriorly.